Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXII.

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PORTLAND, OREGON TUESDAY MARCH 13, 1883. NO 7127.

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DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Letters that Passed between Minister Lowell and Secretary Frelinghuysen Regarding the Irish Crimes Act.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.

WASHINGTON March 12.—The correspondence between Minister Lowell and Secretary Frelinghuysen, which forms the most important part of the annual message of the president, will be ready for publication early this week. The correspondence will make a pamphlet of about 100 pages. Nearly all the letters and extracts from letters of Lowell to the secretary of state have been previously published in the newspapers. Among those which have not been published are the letters of Lowell to the secretary of state, in which he refers to the visit of Lord Mayor Nolan to the United States, and to the Irish crimes act. The correspondence will be in the form as follows:

LOWELL TO FREELINGHUYSEN.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, July 14, 1882.

I have the honor to inclose two slips of the Times of Friday and Saturday last, received by royal sanction. It is a revival of the almost forgotten Alien act. Questions are likely to arise under it which will need to be treated with extreme delicacy and forethought. It will be rather to the personal application of the act than to its principal that the objection will be made. And I could be glad to be spared the necessity of interference.

J. R. LOWELL.

FRELINGHUYSEN TO LOWELL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON Dec. 22, 1881.

SIR:—I have in reference to your dispatch of 14th July in relation to the prevention of crime (Ireland) act recently passed by the British parliament. The careful attention which you evidently have given the subject and your just comments on the policy that should have dictated so extraordinary a measure rel eve me from the necessity of giving you any thing more than a general direction as to your future conduct in connection with cases affecting American citizens that may possibly come before you. Nevertheless I deem it proper in the interests of our citizens and in compliance with my own expressed desire to that effect to impress upon you the general

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT

On this recent act of the British parliament an act which he believes may seriously affect a large number of citizens of this republic. It is an unjustifiable abridgement of the right of asylum and observes a revival of the alien act. A year of its crimes act more directly concerns us and in this fear of this measure which has caused the president to feel anxiety as to the possible effect on the future of the relations of American citizens particularly those of Irish birth. Many Irish American citizens have parents, brothers and sisters residing in Ireland whom they have learned from their destitution as the most effective mode of relief they send a member of the family to Ireland with funds sufficient for the purpose. The possibility that the enforcement of their law in business enterprises or on their

MISSION OF BENEVOLENCE

should come under the operation of the proceedings contemplated by the provisions of the new law is much to be deplored. The opportunities for this annoyance which the act affords for the gratification of personal enmity as well as party hatred increases the grounds of apprehension, and when to this is added the zeal of officials it is hardly to be expected that American interests will be left unaffected. You will be in act and intention should consider it superson or property safe in that country. Their private although temporary absence may be necessary, their legitimate business and valuables may be taken from them and subjected to search and they may be ordered out of the country at the will of the executive with the

STIGMA OF OUTLAWRY

Upon them and without having had an opportunity for hearing or trial. The president sincerely could not contemplate the enforcement of this measure on mere suspicion against American citizens without fears of its having an unhappy influence on the good wishes which now exist between the great nations of common origin and common language. I need scarcely say that this government has no sympathy with the motives or method of a certain class of intolerant individuals lawless in act in this country, whose ill directed zeal can neither serve the cause of Ireland nor reflect credit upon the country of their adoption but law abiding, American citizens of Irish birth should not be exposed to suffer on their account.

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The Duke Murder Trial.

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A Murderer Arrested.

BOSTON March 12.—Patrick Levy a passenger on the steamer Sardinia was arrested on the arrival of the steamer to-day on a charge of killing Patrick Shirley a farmer in Mullingar Ireland. Instructions after having Questions Levy informed the officer of the Sardinia that he committed the deed two years ago saying that Shirley hired a farm over the head of an evicted tenant and he was indicted for the payment of 20 pounds by whom he would not state to kill him. Levy says he never was suspected of the murder and left Ireland to seek employment here. The destitution for $50 000 for the purpose of their law in business enterprises or on their

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WASHINGTON.

General Grant Somewhat Sure Over the Failure of His Pet Project, the Mexican Treaty.

The Indians Who Assisted the Crow of the Ill Fated Rodgers to be Suitably Rewarded.

Personal Gossip Concerning the Health and Movements of Many Noted Men.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.

WASHINGTON March 12.—A Washington dispatch to a New York paper yesterday and repeated that dispatches were waiting in Washington to hear an expression of views who all felt confident the Mexican treaty and [illegible] that he had nothing to say as to the causes which may have led to such summary action in the case of the Madagascar treaty and the opposition and delay which the Mexican treaty encountered. He replied that he had nothing to say as to the causes which may have led to such summary action in the case of the Madagascar treaty that he understood the secretary of state had given the subject and your just comments on the policy that should have dictated so extraordinary a measure rel eve me from the necessity of giving you any thing more than a general direction as to your future conduct in connection with cases affecting American citizens that may possibly come before you. Nevertheless I deem it proper in the interests of our citizens and in compliance with my own expressed desire to that effect to impress upon you the general

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Sending out Copies of the New Tariff Law.

WASHINGTON March 1.—The treasury department to-day sent a large number of copies of all tariff acts now in force together with instructions and rulings of the secretary, that effect as to the manner of entering goods at the various ports and to all goods now in warehouse and withdrawn after the date of the passage of the act. Section seven repeals the duties heretofore added in ascertaining dutiable value of imported goods for the purpose of assessment of duties. This action will cause a considerable reduction in the amount of duty collected which section has been estimated by some at two per cent of the entire amount collected. Section nine of the tariff act changes the manner of ascertaining the nature of merchandise consigned by manufacturers or foreign dealers to agents in the United States and for which there is no foreign market but for the reason that the goods are especially manufactured for the American market. The new law authorizes appraising officers to ascertain the cost and value of the material comprising such merchandise and in addition to the manufacture, together with the expense of manufacturing, preparing and putting up merchandise for shipment and when the value is so ascertained the duty shall be assessed thereon. Section ten of the act changes sections 2906 and 2907 of the revised statutes in relation to the appraisement of imported merchandise and authorizes the secretary of the treasury to amend the customs and revenue laws regulations approved June 22d 1874.

Changes in the Engineer Corps.

The following changes in the staff and duties of the officers of the corps of engineers have been ordered: Major Peter C. Hains to the Gulf Lieut Henry M. Robert of his duty in connection with the improvements on Lake Superior in addition to his present duties. Lieut Wm. H. Bixby to relieve Lieut Robert of his duty in connection with the Mississippi river improvements. Lieut Bixby will be relieved from duty under the improvements in the Mississippi river by the assignment of Capt Amos Stickney corps of engineers. Capt Stickney will report to Major Wood for duty in connection with the improvements in the Mississippi river. Capt Wood will be relieved by Capt Stickney when the latter will relieve Major Wood. Lieut Wm. H. Bixby now on duty on the Mississippi river

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1883.

PRESERVING OUR TIMBER.

We have had many destructive forest fires, and are likely to have many more. Indeed it may be feared that we have seen only the beginning of the destruction of our fine bodies of timber by fire. Every year increases the chances of multiplied conflagrations. Lumbermen are extending their operations throughout the state. Settlers are widening their clearings. Large areas become covered with fire and cedar brought which when dried, burn almost like gunpowder. The undergrowth goes too, and chips, moss and a vast variety of combustible material add fuel to the flame. When these fires kindle and rise to extreme fierceness they spread over a whole forest, enveloping it all in their lurid glow, and devouring great living trees as brushwood or stubble. The timber cut from our forests is as nothing in quantity compared with that hitherto destroyed by fire; and the loss increasing caution is exercised by settlers. Loggers, hunters and campers-out need to be watched lest they spread more and more, and the wealth of conflagration will sweep away that which would be worth millions of money within a very few years.

The rapid disappearance of forests in other parts of our country, due largely to fire, has given rise to discussion of methods of forest preservation. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says: "From the very urgency of the national necessities, present and future, the cause of forestry has received a new impetus, and universal interest is awakened by discussions which a few years ago would have been considered too dull and too little related to practical affairs to obtain an audience. No one will now deny that the adoption of a scientific system for the preservation of forests that have so far escaped, and the creation of others by a judicious plan of tree culture is intimately connected with the future prosperity of this country and the satisfaction of the needs of the whole world."

But it is difficult to hit upon a plan that promises to be effective. One suggestion is that congress shall "hand over to each state the woodlands within its limits which may yet remain unravaged, on condition that the state in return shall put in operation a system of scientific forestry for the preservation of the timber. It would be required to enact laws in accordance with the accepted principles of forestry, regulating the cut of timber in such a way that new growth would be ready to supply the place of the old as fast as it was removed. That this is not in the least impracticable is shown by the experience of European governments, which not only maintain unimpaired immense tracts of forest land as a state measure, but secure a handsome revenue from the proceeds."

This suggestion reads well enough, but it may be doubted whether it or any other looking to the object proposed will be adopted. In such matters our people have not much foresight. Nature's great abundance they have always enjoyed, and the suggestion that that abundance will in time be exhausted does not strike them with much force. Besides, every man considers himself with the reflection that the timber will last through his time. Again, our legislative bodies are slow to act, unless personal interest can be brought to bear as an influence; and what is the business of all is the business of no one in particular. A good many settlers recently have devoted time and labor to this subject, but in all probability they will not succeed in awakening a lively and practical interest in it till the forests are virtually no more.

A NEW WORD'S MORE.

Why is any license required for the sale of intoxicating liquors? Has city does not require the butcher, the baker, the grocer, to pay a yearly license of $300, or $200, or any other sum. Why if the liquor dealer required to pay? Simply because he is doing a business which the community finds it necessary, for its own peace and safety, to tax and restrict. Liquor selling is regarded by the public mind as evil by law as a business dangerous to society, and is only tolerated under conditions which compel those who engage in it to pay, as no other business pays, for the right to sell. This, plainly is the status of the liquor business. The law discriminates against it. It says that no one shall engage in that business until he has first given a bond to society as security place and paid a tax which is required of no other business whatever. The object of these regulations is two-fold, viz.: first, to place a business which all experience shows to be full of dangers to society under proper restrictions; and second, to tax it to pay some part of the expense of government of which it is directly or indirectly the cause.

What The Oregonian advocates is simply a proper degree of limitation or restriction. It has never preached a crusade against saloons or saloon keepers. To do this, it has always said, is to begin at the wrong end to work to no purpose. Liquors are sold to supply a demand. To diminish this demand is to do the most effective, and the only really effective, temperance work. So long as the demand exists it will be supplied, law or no law. The selling therefore can never be suppressed by war on the seller. But regulations may be provided which will tend to secure orderly conduct of the business, and which will make it pay out of its large profits a proper contribution to meet the expenses of which it is the cause. Few cities like Portland mean license fees so low as those required here. There is a wide-spread opinion that some increase is proper. But there is reason for grave doubt whether the new ordinance will produce any permanently useful result. It could be opposed with far less effect if the sum were $400, which would be double that hitherto required. And if the bond regulation were maintained and enforced, as it easily could be, the restriction would be of the most salutary kind.

The question is one very difficult to deal with. It is complicated with personal opinions and with pecuniary interests. And the range of opinions is as wide as the range of interests. On one hand there is a demand for liquors which will not allow the supply to be shut off; and on the other hand there is a body of opinion which insists that no supply shall be tolerated. Again, it is to the interest of the dealer not only to keep the supply up to the demand, but to anticipate the demand and force it; and wholesale dealers therefore very often supply the liquors for opening saloons in localities where already there are too many. Were no tax required it would be easier to multiply them; and hence the wholesale dealer who sets up saloons to make a market for his liquors naturally wants no obstacles in his way. The property owner, too, who may be undecided is a strictly temperance man, and possibly a church member, frequently finds that he can get more rent from the liquor seller than any other person, and he therefore joins those who oppose measures of restriction and regulation. But in every case there is a mean, a balance, of opinions and interests. The difficulty in dealing with this subject is to know where to find it.

The revenue marine service is flinging charges at the naval officers of smuggling to which the navy department replies that the marine service doesn't need to put on Pharisaical airs, as it is no better than it should be. It is quite probable that both parties to the controversy are telling some frozen truth, but honest people will be likely to consider that a very weak defense which relies for its justification solely on the sins of somebody else. If officers of either department have been guilty of abusing their privileges by smuggling they should be exposed and punished, just as anybody else would be. The government cannot afford to let its own employes set the example of breaking the laws.

A NEW ROAD LAW.

The roads of California while better than ours are still very bad. The old road system was failed utterly there as it has here and in fact everywhere else. Road supervisors who are not paid will not do their work promptly, and individuals, however public spirit and liberal they may be in larger matters, always shirk road work if possible. The California legislature has passed a new road law, one good to improve the roads of the state over if the cost be much greater than under the old system. The new law places the power to regulate public highways, roads, streets, alleys, courts, places, trails and bridges primarily in the boards of supervisors. These boards are required to divide their counties into road districts, corresponding to supervisors' districts, within which they are made ex officio road commissioners, and upon each supervisor devolves the duty of overseeing road matters in such district. Upon petition the board is permitted to appoint road masters, who hold office for two years; but it is provided that any road master now in office by election shall hold until the expiration of their terms. Road masters are allowed $3 a day while actually employed and 15 per cent. of all road poll taxes collected. The road authorities supervisors annually set aside from the property road tax collected from all sources a sum not exceeding 25 per cent. of the aggregate for general county road purposes, to be known as the general road fund, from which a few may pay such sums as are required for general county road purposes to keep roads in repair or assist poor districts, but it is provided that the supervisors shall have no power to create a debt exceeding the receipts for the year. Power is also conferred on the supervisors to levy a road poll tax not to exceed $3, but citizens who desire to pay work out the same on the roads under the direction of the road masters. Employers are made responsible for the road poll tax of their employes. The provisions for opening new roads are similar to those previously provided by the code, and consist in the appointment of viewers and a series of sections providing for condemnation, etc.

This law will go into effect at once, and it will not take long to show whether or not it is efficient. Oregonians will do well to keep an eye on it. The next legislature will be called upon to provide a new road system for this state and models will be needed. But we shall probably never have really good roads in winter till a perfect system of road drainage is provided. The soft, rich soil of the Willamette valley by a little rain and a little wear will be reduced to a sticky mortar, and the elevation and drainage necessary to keep them good during the winter months will be very expensive.

The city jail has come to be a refuge and home for disolute and idle persons. Its corridor is peopled at all times with men who find it pleasanter to sit in its warmth or shade than to earn an honest living outside. A ten-days' sentence is a ten-days' rest, and it is not uncommon for a vagabond to commit a trifling offense with the purpose of serving a term in jail. A ten-days' sentence means a ten-days' rest with full allowances. It is an outrage that respectable people must pay taxes to support the vicious in idleness. It has been suggested that the city might make its prisoners earn their bread by employing them in the city park west of town. They might be kept on the ground or marched out each morning in charge of a keeper. Ten hours' hard work each day would soon take the beauty out of prison life, and no doubt serve to reduce the force of "regulars" at the jail.

Several of the Columbia river cannery men recently met at Astoria and decided to pay for fish at last year's rate—sixty cents each. It is thought that all the cannerymen except Kinney will adopt this figure, and the fishermen will doubtless accept it. Kinney's offer of ninety cents is made only for the first two months of the season when fish run is light, and he, it is thought, will pay only sixty cents during the last and heaviest month of the season.

No ing Judge Deady's decision admitting Chinese actors to this country, the New York *Herald* says: "Here is something for the tariff protectionists to look after. The anti-Chinese agitator proves to be wholly inadequate to keep out almond-eyed players. Now let the protectionists put a heavy tariff duty on them in order that our own stars and stock actors may be duly protected against these cheap Asiatic professionals."

Judge Wiggins, of San Francisco, has resigned to escape impeachment. This seems to be an off year for the Wigginses.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The French chamber of deputies will adjourn Saturday for the month.

Vera Pellippore, an important nihilist, has been arrested at St. Petersburg.

The Zanzibar, Bi Sah cruiser, has gone to Madagascar. Another fol-de-rol-lows her.

Samuel J. Tilden is reported to be a large owner of Un. on Pacific, and is increasing his holdings.

John Noble and Charles Richmond were killed by a boiler explosion at Pottsville, Pa., on Sunday.

Judge Davis has made public the fact that his wedding will take place Wednesday, the 14th, at 11 A. M.

The British government has ordered that prompt measures be taken for the relief of starving people in Loughrea.

A dispatch from Halifax reports that the disabled Lorne steamer, City of Chester, reached there at noon yesterday.

Betting on the Oxford-Cambridge race, The reduced rate, is seven to five in favor of the Cambridge crew owing to its better condition.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ending the 10th was $260,000; for the corresponding period last year, $1,150,000.

Secretary Chandler denies that he will be a candidate for United States senator, vice Mattha tsett expired. He favors the re-election of Rollins.

The Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, had an interview with the secretary of the interior yesterday. They complain of trespass on their timber land.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In Bengal alone there are 10,000,000 people who suffer hunger when the harvest fails, and 3,000,000 more who know not what it is to have a full stomach.

A Brooklyn woman has brought suit against her husband, for divorce and for $6,000, which he gave her on a wedding day, and which he afterward induced her to entrust to his keeping.

A Colfax ita editor declares that a brother editor of that state fought a rat to have gone abroad for his education. "A three years' course of bull-whacking on the plains would have placed him more'n par with the readers."

The bell boys in St. Louis hotels are talking of organizing a union in order to be able more successfully combat the female boarders who ring for them to know the time of day, to fix their knots, fix their hair and all such trifling things.

A tattooed tramp who was arrested in Buffalo the other day claimed to have been a general in Kirby Pharaoh's army." As that stony-hearted incarnated disbanded when it struck the Waters several centuries ago, it is supposed the "general" is an escaped mummy.

In Pittsburg thirty years ago a writer describes twenty rolling mills employing 2,500 hands, producing 60,000 tons of iron annually, and valued altogether at $4,500,000 of invested and working capital. In 1881 the amount of capital invested had increased to $120,000,000 and the number of hands employed to 18,000.

FROM THE O. & C. R. R. FRONT.

Roseburg Independent

Head of track about at Camp eight, having been all across C. w. creek, on the Lee.

Mr. Becker, time keeper, and Mr. Eaton, chief steward, have resigned their respective positions and have gone to Lorfield.

In consequence of the absence of Surveyor Shelton, the hospital ground night has been discontinued and Dr Elliott has returned to Roseburg.

The wagon road through the cañon is in a fine state of repair, and comes quite comfortably over the worst places, notwithstanding the rain.

A slide, about four inches above the grade, obstructed transportation a morning or two ago, but it is now removed and has no consequence.

The railroad engines are distributing up every day, and Chittenden's wagon have been relieved somewhat, as has several gangs have returned to their homes to spend the rainy season.

S. S. Stevens is now grading for about all that portion of the road, about ten miles, all which was formerly under Messrs. Scott, Cary and Simmons. Mr. Stevens has charge of the work after this date.

NEXT O.

That Precious Baby.

MONTEREY, March 10.—The intermittent baby was carried into this evening by Manuel Gomez de Oca, receiving its father's name, to continue eleven. Having promised to have the standing army of quickly, therefore, there's really no person for—d to the country of the bishop's palace, in the presence of only a few civilians, as many dignitaries, the Iturbide and Orci families, Ex-President Diaz and wife, Godfather and Godmother Rubio, Doctor Liceaga, and Señoras Rubio and Liceaga. Some comment was occasioned by the unavoidable absence of General Sahcedo. In the evening a brilliant ball was given by the citizens to Gen. Diaz.

THE NEBRASKA LAW.

PORTLAND, March 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Having with interest followed the controversy about the so-called Irish license law, I wish to thus to give through your paper my own experience, which is also the experience of others of people.

Previous to 1881 the liquor traffic was carried on in Nebraska as it is here today, a license to the county commissioners or the city council, which was generally from $50 to $100 per annum—bonds first. The property holders and taxpayers got so disgusted with the way the system worked and measures for relief were taken, that were twice defeated by the liquor element of the state. At last a bill brought in by a Mr. Sloan was passed after a hard fight. I to speak of it, it was then a republican bill, and a republican by birth, and have been, and perhaps always will be, a republican to the backbone. I had a partner who had a large sale on, although I had nothing to do with it. This is known to my democratic brethren that a man can be an advocate of high license without being a prohibitionist. Here I will give in main features of the bill. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to sell liquors or keep a saloon, shall apply to the county commissioners or county court, as the case may be, for a license, which shall be granted by them upon the payment of $500 for any place under 10,000 inhabitants; a county fund, to be paid into the state treasury, and used by the state board of transportation and agriculture, for the purpose of paying the expenses of such board. Any person desiring to obtain a license must present a petition asking for such license, signed by fifty freeholders of the precinct, ward or city where the license is granted. Before any license shall be granted the petitioner must present a bond equal to $1,000 with two sureties, to be approved by the board, conditioned that the applicant will keep a respectable place; pay all damages done through intoxicated men, when so obtained from his place of business, and will be satisfied by three boards. If he fails to keep an orderly house the granted license may be revoked and the bond forfeited. Any person or persons who shall sell liquor to a minor without the consent of his parent or guardian, shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100 for each offense, and may be imprisoned in the county jail for one month or one year in the discretion of the court. Where any person shall be convicted of selling liquor to a minor after having been notified not to do so by the parent or guardian of such minor, he shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each offense, and may be imprisoned in the county jail for one month or one year in the discretion of the court. Where any person shall be convicted of selling liquor to a minor after having been notified not to do so by the parent or guardian of such minor, he shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each offense, and may be imprisoned in the county jail for one month or one year in the discretion of the court. Where any person shall be convicted of selling liquor to a minor after having been notified not to do so by the parent or guardian of such minor, he shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each offense, and may be imprisoned in the county jail for one month or one year in the discretion of the court.

Now, I am a democrat, and I am proud of it, but I am not a democrat who will vote for a man because he is a democrat, if I know him to be a rascal. I have voted for republicans and democrats, and I have voted for prohibitionists, and I have voted for greenbackers, and I have voted for independents, and I have voted for republicans, and I have voted for

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The Daily Oregonian.
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13 188

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

New York March 12—Ah Lo a Chinese proprietor of an opium den in Tenth street and Edward Lewis the waiter there when Capt Will arrested them for contempt dropped in, were arrested. They will be tried this morning in the court special session. It is said to be the first case of arrest has been made under the history of the state in New York under the first case of arrest has been made under the May 16 1882 which provides a penalty of a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years or both the fine and imprisonment. Capt Williams said yesterday I think I have taken in this place on Twenty seventy six Chinamen since I know of it but it was no fault of mine. I did not get more people because I was afraid of thing away and they were scarce. I received a note from a landlord who keeps a grocery there complaining that one of those whom he had rented he did not know supposing that they were all straights but place in Thirty second street. I put the proprietor of the Cremorne Garden which was described last week. I simply walked in and gave the people twenty four hours to get away there was not any opposition. I do not see that there is any one thing to do now as to the use of opium smoking. People don't know what it is.

Active Work to Begin at Panama

New York March 12—The *Tribune* has the following: The American Dredging and Construct company is about to begin operations on the Panama canal. The company was originally started by Slaven Bros. of San Francisco who associated with them W T Collins and James Phelan Lloyd Lewis and other Californians. Slaven Bros came here with letters from Phelan and others to the Export Exchange company and by the hands of these company were introduced to Wm H Grace & Co. who took a small amount of stock. The New York agent of the Bank of California was made the trustee of the funds received for the stock.

There was constructed for the company the largest dredging machine in existence. The vessel to carry it was made in Philadelphia. The German steamer Claudiana has been chartered to tow the vessel containing the dredger to Panama, and will start, March 19th. The "Excelsior" dredger is constructed on the same plan as the one now in use in the San Joaquin valley, in California. Lieutenant Commander Gerrings and other experts have examined the machine and speak highly of it. The company are building also her dredger the exact counterpart of the first, and is to have a third one built. Each one cost $125 000. The dredger works equally well in hard or soft dirt. The company recently sublet thirty one per cent of their award of dirt removed and has a contract to dredge several miles at a cost of $3 00 000. Payments are to be made monthly. Subscriptions to stock of the company have been in amounts not exceeding $50,000 and some less

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

Washington, March 12.—Postoffices established: Columbia, Tuolumne county, Cal. Postmaster, Ranger. Vasco county Ogn. Postmaster, Ledger. Postmaster, Erskville Wasco county Ogn. Postmaster, Erskine. Postmaster, Umatilla county Ogn. Postmaster, Howells, Yavapai county Ariz. Wm. Adams Jr. postmaster. Discontinued: McCoy, Wasco county Ore. Names changed Bingham Olive Box Elder county, Utah to Bangerville. Postmaster appointed: Calipso City Columbia county Ogn. T. F. Pool, postmaster. Santa Barbara Cal. W. O Laughlin, Morgan county Nev. H W Wary Willamette county, Multnomah county Ogn. Jas St Clair, Whitman county W. T. W H Smart, Custer, Flathead county Mont. J W Turner

The Postoffice Organize.

New York, March 12—There was a large meeting of union postoffice employes at Masonic Temple this afternoon. The object of the meeting was to secure a uniform rate of wages paid to day laborers. It is feared that all union men and non-union men employed in offices of more than 96 people per thousand sums as they should make a demand to day for 45 cents. Committees were advised to go to work at once. The matter is not completed yet, and will be discussed by the members of the union until their next monthly meeting, when the matter will be further considered. President Greenwall spoke in behalf of organization and there were between 5000 and 6000 men in New York, only 1900 of whom belonged to the union.

Fast Time to the Pacific Coast.

New York, March 12.—One of the most delightful excursions ever organized has just been completed. The growing popularity of a trip to the Pacific coast and a desire to visit the attractive scenery of Colorado have prompted a firm to organize excursions to Colorado in the spring. The excursion to Colorado in the spring. The excursion of Wednesday left San Francisco, via New Orleans and Washington, for this city. The excursion party, numbering slightly over a hundred,